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A VIEW
OF THE
BRITISH AFFAIRS.

In answer to

A PAMPHLET Intituled,

of Short Views, with Remarks on the Treaty
of Paris, &c. Printed for R. FRANKLIN.

THE THIRD EDITION, corrected and amended.

By FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM,

Of the Inner-Temple, Esq.

*Ubi se nefasta te posuit die
Quid ungue primum, & sacrilega manu
Prodidit*

Et quicquid squam concipitur nefas

L O N D O N.

for J. BAKER at LOCKE'S Head in
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(Price One Shilling.)



T H E
F R E E B R I T O N
E X T R A O R D I N A R Y , &c.



PAMPHLET having lately
been published by Mr. *Franck-*
lin, entitled, *A short View of*
the State of our Affairs, &c.
the Intention of which having
professedly exploded the pre-
sent TREATY of SEVILLE, it cannot be
improper or unseasonable to examine the
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Nature and Tendency of this Attempt, so formidable in its Designs, so ostentatious in its Manner. It is given us as an *Antidote to Poison*, it is offer'd against a Pamphlet in Defence of this Treaty; and truly the Author, whatever he thinks to be Poison, has given us a very strong Dose to expel it. I wish that the Remedy may not prove worse than the Disease; I wish that his violent Attempt, like all other venomous Poisons, may lose its Effect by its being overcharged. In the mean Time it falls to my Province to set these Affairs in a more open and impartial Light.

This *Writer* takes his View from the Year 1724, when *Great-Britain*, as the King then expressed it, had *Peace with ALL Powers abroad*; when We were in particular so far from any Contests and Disputes with the *Emperor* or *Spain*, that We were made *Mediators* between them at *Cambray* conjunctly with the Ministers of *France*.

And now comes the Point of Enquiry, what alter'd this happy Situation, what Motives induc'd the most wonderful Union of *Germany* and *Spain*; wherein this *incomparable Author* reverses Mr. *Addison's* Story of the *Mountebank*. He sets up for a *Zany* to the Writer of the *Craftsman*, and avers that *whatever he has said on this Subject is true.*

true. I think that this *Child* of a *Remarker* has made a most wretched Improvement of a scandalous Quackery. The *Merry-Andrew* should rather have called upon the *Charlatan* himself to aver that his Assertions are true, especially considering the *Zany* has never the *Doctor's* Authority or Gravity. I hope he will make a little better Application of his Stories next Time.

His Allegations make up in this Pamphlet what in Logick we call the *Petitio Principii*. He begs the main Question, upon which he has founded all his Arguments, nay, he arrogates the Judgment to the Parties, and makes the *Disputant* himself *Arbiter* of the Debate. *But these*, in his own becoming Language, * *are* Postulata, *which we are obliged, and every good Patriot will be ready to grant, for the Justification of those Measures our Enemies pursued during several Years past*

The fundamental Premises are these: The *Craftsman* last Winter laid down certain Causes as the Motives of those Treaties. The *Remarker* comes now, and says, *my Father said true*. Hence the Nation must swallow by Wholesale all the hasty Assertions and unsupported Propositions which

* See Remarks, p. 6. par. 2.

fell from *that Author* last Season. I take it, says this *dutiful Infant*, my Father has *demonstratively proved*—What?—Why you shall presently see :

That sending back the *Infanta* was the immediate Cause with relation to *France* which threw *Spain* upon the *Emperor*; that our Refusal to accept the *sole* Mediation between *Spain* and the *Emperor*, *even after their Accommodation*, was the immediate Cause with relation to *Great Britain*. As to the *Affair of Gibraltar*, which was formerly most flatly denied as a Motive of *Spain* in the Treaty of *Vienna*, yet now it is allowed, though something distanc'd in his View; *it Might be a Cause*, and *perhaps it Had some remote Influence* on the *Spaniards*. But the *Writer*, tho' doubtful in the *Spanish Intention* to recover that Fortress, *is certain* of a *British Engagement* to restore it; which in itself would be an Evidence of the *Spanish Intention*, for unless they had expected it of us, we could never have promised to surrender it. Thus among his *innumerable glaring Contradictions* this *Writer* has expressly contradicted the Tenor of a vast many Papers in the *Craftsman*, and what is more notorious, *contradicted himself* in the Terms of his *own* Asseveration.

However,

However, he is so very condescending to allow that the *Emperor* might have his PRIVATE REASONS for accepting the Offer from *Spain*, with all its advantageous Terms ; a Concession not to be overlooked, because, immediately after it has served his Turn, he endeavours to overthrow it, and again contradicts himself by an egregious *Recantation*.

He insists that the Foundation of the *Hanover Treaty* was merely the pretended *secret offensive Treaty* of *Vienna*, alledg'd to contain, First, Extraordinary Engagements to support and extend the Commerce of *Ostend*. Secondly, an Engagement to recover *Gibraltar*. Thirdly, A Stipulation in *Terrorem*, to assist the *Pretender*. And, Fourthly, The Marriage of *Don Carlos* with the eldest Arch-duchess of *Austria*.

The Emperor's PRIVATE REASONS are thus specified in the *Ostend Company*, and the intended Marriage of his Daughter.

Now attend to the remarkable *Contradictions* and *Inconsistencies* of this *Remarker*.

In pag. 4. par. 3. he admits the Emperor might have some PRIVATE REASONS ; which
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is spoken in reference to the last Winter's Controversy, and can only intend the *private Reasons* alledged by the Writers for the Government; for what other private Reasons could he possibly mean? Now in pag. 6. par. 2. he denies, that the Engagements for *that Company*, or for the *Archduchess* were ever yet brought to Light, or that there was the least Proof of them; Assertions, which, as they are most naturally and obviously now understood, do absolutely *clash* with and *confound* each other.

He very confidently asserts, we had no pretence of Exception to the *publick* Treaties of *Vienna*, either those of *Peace* or *Commerce*; on the contrary, he holds, we might have *safely acceded* to both *; yet he certainly knows, that when a common Share in the *Ostend* Company was *penal* even to a *private Merchant* by Act of Parliament, consequently the *British* Accession to a Treaty of *Commerce*, confirming that pernicious Company, would undeniably have incur'd an *Impeachment* against every Minister advising so *unlawful* a Procedure: Such is the *Candour* of his shallow Remarks, his empty Observations.

He modestly sneers at *Postulata* FOR the Ministry, tho' admitted by himself in sup-

* Pag. 6. lin. 8—9.

port of his own Propositions, and advances many others AGAINST those Ministers, tho' never admitted at all. Any Premises for the Government are not to be *prov'd*; all against that Government are not to be *disputed*. He scoffs at the Writer of the *Enquiry* for advancing the *secret* Stipulations at *Vienna*, to recover *Gibraltar* from *Britain*; yet in the same Breath, without the least Appearance of Proof, most *arbitrarily* and *unreasonably* insists on a TREATY, a *secret Convention* at *Madrid*, wherein *Britain* is pretended to have engaged the Restitution of *Gibraltar*. The Author of the *Enquiry*, he says, is as *positive* about the *Vienna* private Treaty, as if he had been present at the *Signing*: The Author of the *Remarks*, even whilst he is thus wrangling, appears as *tenacious* of the pretended *Madrid* Treaty, as if he had been present at the *Sealing*. So *consistent* we find him with himself upon every Occasion.

He lays very great Stress on the Emperor's *Imperial Word* in *denying* his *secret* Engagements. Do Princes then never disown what they really intended? Did the World ever doubt the Designs of the late Court of *Sweden*, when *Gyllenborg's* Letters were seiz'd, although the Conspiracy was flatly deny'd by his Principals? In short, the Thing must rest on other Evidence than a

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partial Averment, a mere political Parolè. His awkward Buffoonery on *Popish* Princes adhering to *Protestant* Councils, is unworthy of Animadversion, were it not to observe, that what the *Italians* have phras'd the *Ragione di stato*, is always what Princes consider in their Leagues, and not the *Religion* of Countries.

He denies that the Emperor assisted the Siege of *Gibraltar*. Indeed I don't readily perceive how he could; nor was it in his *Imperial Majesty's* Power to transport his Armies into *Spain*; for he could not carry Troops through the Air. However he could have given us Diversion, had he invaded the *King of Great-Britain's* Dominions in *Germany*; and it was never imagin'd his Engagements had any other Import, it being the utmost that Princes can engage with their Allies, to make War in their Behalf where they have best Opportunity. That this was very much apprehended, the Applications to Parliament evince; That it was prevented, the Zeal of a *British* House of Commons, may account for: Nor should we omit that the *Emperor's* Good-will to us, during the Siege of *Gibraltar*, was instanc'd by a solemn Prohibition of the *British* Manufactures, thro' all the *Hereditary* Countries, proclaim'd by Sound of Trumpet.

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He justifies the well-known *clandestine* Conclusion of the Treaties at *Vienna*. It seems that we set the Example, by concluding private Treaties at *Madrid*, during the Mediation. But though we allow him a most forward and vigilant Advocate; though we doubt not his Zeal to the Cause of his illustrious Client; yet, till it appears that the *Emperor* ever relented or protested against such a Convention, I think there is no possible Foundation for such random Assertions; which if tolerably well grounded, would undoubtedly have been assign'd as an accessary Cause to the Treaty of *Vienna*, a Point which has hitherto not been advanced, nor can ever be justly allow'd.

At length he finds his *Post* untenable, his Charge on the Councils of his Country far from plausible; he therefore has decently departed from the Causes of those Treaties, and leaves them as he found them, *unprov'd*, *unexplain'd*, or *illustrated*. Hear him now treat the Consequences after the very same Manner.

And here * says he, I think *there can be no Room to DISPUTE*, whatever might be the Motives of the Treaty at *Vienna*, or its se-

* See P. 7. Part 2.

eret Designs, that the Conclusion of a Treaty with *France* was CERTAINLY the Occasion of widening our Differences.

For whose Service these rare *Postulata* are thus to be admitted is easy to guess; an Assertion is offer'd; and what follows? *It is certain, it is not to be disputed.* Did ever Man talk in this *insolent*, this *arbitrary* Strain, who requir'd every Proof from a Ministry? This is not the common Demand; it is more than was ever presum'd; it is *absolute Infallibility; there can be no Room for Dispute* on the Point he propounds: And why not? Is it incapable of Proof? Then why should we receive it? But this Conduct is far from surprising the World; they are too well acquainted with the Characters concern'd.

Thus it appears without *any Proof*, for that is *denied* us; without any Probability, for that we can no where perceive, that *merely* our Posture of Defence, a defensive Alliance, founded on our long-establish'd Friendship with that Power most able to defend us, without any Stipulation to the Damage of *Spain*, one single Agreement against its Advantage; that This widen'd the Breach, heighten'd Animosities, added Fuel to Fire, and stimulated Wrath in the *Spaniards*.

We

We come now to Facts which were subsequent to the Convention so much canvass'd. The Evils of these are made Effects of the *Hanover* Treaty; no Injustice was done us by the Treaty of *Vienna*, no Injury by the *Ossend* Company it self, though declar'd against by a penal Statute, a very solemn Act of Parliament: Such is the Equity of our own Patriots. They *assert* all this in *Reproach* to their Country, yet they will not *prove* it in *Justice* to that Country. *It is certain, it is not to be disputed,* and thus they advance, infer, and conclude.

He makes the *Blockade* of *Portobello* by our Squadrons, the only Inducement with his *Catholick Majesty*, that made him lay Siege to *Gibraltar*. Does he forget what a Stress Mr. *D'Anvers* has laid on Lord *Harrington's* Memorials at *Madrid*, in Behalf of the *British* Merchants? Does he forget the Resolutions of Parliament, that they had many Years suffer'd unprecedented Depredations? And yet he thinks *Britain* was the Aggressor in the Rupture, the only *provoking* Party. So strict is his Justice to the *suffering Trading Interest*, so candid in all his Constructions, that even a *Fleet fitted out*, professedly equipp'd in Behalf of the Commerce of this Kingdom, and to enforce a Restitution of our Losses, is censured as that very Act of Hostility

tility, which justifies every Procedure against us, and drew every Mischief on our Heads. But for this I refer him to the Merchants, who will certainly thank him for his gracious Discovery; and to all the People of *England* who value *Gibraltar*; since, had all the Treasure been return'd to *Europe* in Time, which this Fleet in great part prevented, the Siege might have been much more vigorous, and thereby the Consequence fatal to this Nation.

His wretched Sophistries on *persuading* the Galleons, are *purlain'd* from the *Craftsman* of last Winter. Our Admirals, says he, had ever memorable Orders, even to use *persuasive Force*. He knows it was otherwise; they had Orders to try *persuasive Means* first, to prevent any Loss of the Treasure by sinking the Ships, and if this fail'd, then to employ *even all their Force*. But his Objections are in general so trifling, that if we were not fully resolv'd to obviate the minutest Exception, we should pass over with Contempt such *pitiful* and *trite* Insinuations.

He arrogantly endeavours to impose this Opinion, on *France* and the *British* Allies, that we were the *Aggressors* against *Spain*. He thinks they view'd it in the same Light with himself; he says they did not stir a Step as they had stipulated, and as we were told they had promis'd to do: They observ'd

serv'd an exact Neutrality *at most*, and as the *Emperor* did not assist *Spain*, so neither did *they* assist *us*, as we were told they were ready to do.

On this I observe it was not from an Indifference to our Quarrels, but from a View to reconcile them, and this with our own *voluntary* Concurrence. Had *France* employ'd her *Arms*, she could not have interpos'd a *Mediation*. *Spain* would little have regarded *Roussillon*, provided they had carried *Gibraltar*; and had *France* begun the *Land War*, the *Emperor* might have continued it, insomuch that the *French* must have turned another Way in their own Defence. To avoid *this* *Universality* of Blood and Confusion, to interpose all the amicable Means of Address and Negotiation, to put the *more speedy* Conclusion to the Troubles of *Europe*, and to restore Harmony among all the Powers, our Allies were thus *neutral*, tho' not *unprepared*; for *France* and *Holland* both kept numerous and expensive Armies on Foot, enlisted for our very Defence, and which would have been warmly engaged the Moment we had made the Demand, according to their constant Declarations.

He says, our Expeditions were looked on as Hostilities by the *Spaniards*, and produced a *Return* of Hostilities upon us, yet they
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did not answer Ends which further Hostilities promis'd; they opened a Dispute whether we were not the Aggressors, they gave our Allies an Occasion to with-hold their Assistance; we had the Misfortune to do enough to provoke the *Spaniards* to Hostilities, but not enough to bring them to a Compliance with our Terms.

I answer to this, that the End of any further Hostilities would have been *Universal Confusion*; that the Dispute concerning the *Aggressor* was entirely confined to the *Paper Politicians* in *London*, that *France* or the *Allies*, could never with-hold an Assistance which was never demanded; nay on the contrary, rather *declined* by this Nation as unnecessary in that Conjunction. And though the *Spaniards* went on with Hostilities, yet that we did bring them to Compliance is most certain, Witness the *Preliminary Articles*, of which I would be glad to know the Cause, if it was not the Success of our Arms, and the Vigour of our faithful Allies.

Well, he owns there were *Preliminaries*, tho' of a most *mysterious* Nature, and without any *efficient* Cause. In the mean Time, to magnify our grievous Misfortunes, he helps out the pathetick Narration with a *palpable Falshood*, and against all Knowledge and Certainty of Truth, he avers that our
Ships

Ships were made *Prizes* in the BRITISH CHANNEL it self.

He likewise is equally honest on the *National Debt*, which he represents in a *deplorable* Condition, tho' he knows the *Sinking Fund* improved some *Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum*, during these *four Years*, and consequently some *Millions* of Debt were paid off. Indeed it must be own'd those Debts and that Fund were under a common Disadvantage from the Times; the former would have lessened, and the latter have greatly increased in uninterrupted Peace: But had the War been more general, the Hostilities further extended, or longer continued, that important Fund would then have been *useless*, and those burdensome Debts would have been vastly more *weighty*, in regard we have never been yet at any thing near the Expence of a *general War*. We must therefore reflect on the Evils we escap'd, as well as on the Grievances we suffered.

He exaggerates much that the *Congress*, appointed in Virtue of the *Preliminaries*, was delay'd during *four Months* extraordinary. He complains we had no Minister at *Madrid*: He should have observed *Spain* had none at *London*. And it seems he has been told, *that Minister*. who had got over
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all remaining Difficulties, namely Count *Rottembourg*, did not act his Part to our Satisfaction. This is very extraordinary; but *so he has been told* — a sufficient Authority truly.

We are henceforth to wait on this *Writer* from the Congress to the Treaty. He makes it an Exception to the Conduct of *Great Britain*, that the Course of Negotiation was attended with various Schemes, Projects, and Conventions. Did he ever know a general Negotiation that was not? Did the Peace of *Utrecht* take Place in less Time, or succeed upon less Sollicitations? The same great Abilities which were employ'd to conduct that Affair are worthily engaged to overthrow this. I hope THEY will be pleased to allow the same Measures are just at this Time as they thought to be equal at that Time, if possibly they happen to meet with a Parity of Accidents. I remember the Treaties of *Utrecht* were so long negotiating, that one was concluded in *June* and the other in *December*; not to mention the numberless Proposals and Projects, Preliminaries and Acts, which preceded the final Conclusion; wherein too the EMPEROR was totally excluded, and that not in so fair a Condition as under the present Circumstance, *viz.* our not being solemnly restrained by our Contracts from concluding
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an exclusive Treaty; but under the aggravated Injury, a Breach of Faith and of the Grand Alliance which expressly declared against a *separate Peace*, nay a *separate Negotiation*. I wish, for the Honour of my Country, these Things were forgot; but since SOME are so ready to impose themselves upon us, and set up their Judgment as a Law to the Nation, I think it but just to remember their former Transactions, and the fatal Effect of their Opinions, when *those* were indeed an Authority.

Among other Projects he speaks to the PROVISIONAL TREATY, and is pleased to assert, it was far from giving general Satisfaction at Home. I would know by what Measure he regulates general Satisfaction. I am apprehensive if that Plan had been put to the Vote of the Multitude, the *unrepresented* Multitude, it might have been approved by a Majority of the *British* Nation. I had not said this on the Merits of *that*, because we have a *better* before us; but because he dogmatically asserted, as usual, his Judgment to be an Authority. Yet I, who despise every servile Attachment, every sordid implicit Belief, nor take any *Postulata* for granted without having proved them; nor even then, till I know the Opinion of Mankind, I shall equally disdain to be led by the Nose in this

Manner by any *blind Guides* of a Faction, as I would by the *Intendants* of a Court: The *Creatures of Party* are as odious to me as the *Creatures of Power*; and when either of them *propagate Doctrines against common Sense, common Feeling will confute them.*

Their Spleen at the above-named *Provisional Treaty* is very unnatural, considering their Usage of the *Treaty of Seville*. The former was projected without any new Regulations of the *Tuscan Succession*, and the latter is concluded with all those Regulations; yet they oppose both, and rail at both, not for their Terms, about which they have no real unaffected Concern, but because they are *Projects of Peace*; and nothing can give them such Terror as the common Tranquillity of *Europe*.

He observes that this *Provisional Treaty* not immediately taking Effect, Things seem'd tending towards a Rupture. A Fleet was equipped and continued at SPITHEAD. This too he sneers at, arraigns, and condemns; whereas it was the Business of this Nation to arm, in View to enforce that important Event; and if a Peace was hastened by this Equipment, as in Fact we find it was, why then we have the Judgment of the *Crafts-*

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man * himself, that this *Armament* wants no farther *Justification*; notwithstanding the ridiculous and wretched *Contradictions* of this *Writer*, who builds his whole Argument upon that Authority, yet departs from it on every Occasion, as a *Turn* is to be served, or some new *Chicanery* conducted.

But as these little Tricks and Artifices raise the Contempt of all ingenuous Minds, who love the upright and uniform Character, who shew their Integrity by open Impartiality and invariable Truth, nor would submit to little *Shufflings* and *Prevarications*, to support any Interest upon Earth; so equal Indignation will rise against this *Writer* for his *dishonest* Suggestions concerning the Squadrons of *Spithead*; and when we have placed his *Misinterpretations* in the Lights of Truth and Candor, it is not unnatural to expect he will as much be abhorred as despised.

His first Insinuation † is, that this Equipment, so far as the *Dutch* might be concerned, was *promised to be paid for at our Expence*; which is a *palpable* Falshood, it being in Consequence of Treaties, and pursuant

* See the *Craftsman* Nov. 1. 1719.
View, p. 13.

† Short

to their solemn Stipulations. But however, admitting the least Possibility of this, yet still it must be in it self of so private a Nature, it is a moral Impossibility it should be known. And dare a Writer affront the Honesty of Men so much, as to suggest this foul, this unsupported Allegation in View, to the Reproach, the Dishonour, and Damage of the Government? As little Foundation can he have to assert that the Councils of *France* restrained our Hostilities; for if the *French* had thro' their Influence on *Britain*, and their Interest in uncertain Peace, ever gone so far as to controul our Exploits, our Armaments necessary to do our selves Justice; they would still have continued to check us, and have longer postponed an Accommodation: For these Reasons it cannot be Truth. He goes further, and asserts with *great Assurance*, as himself has phras'd it, that this Equipment was intended by the *Dutch* to prevent his *Danish Majesty's* Designs with Regard to the *Altena Company*: Whereas the whole World can bear Witnels that Prince had not a *single Ship* in Readiness at *Altena*; that he could ill afford at any Time to support that Project, at either Hazard or Expence; and that the distressed Condition of his People at Home, made him think much less of their Commerce Abroad; for whilst his *very Capital* lay in Ashes, what was he able to do for
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an *India* Company at *Altena*. Thus is the Sophistry of a Writer exploded, who erects Batteries in the Air to demolish an Administration.

He styles the Misfortunes of our Nation during interrupted Peace *peculiar Misfortunes**, and seems to lament that our Neighbours had not their Share in them. I cannot see how this could be otherwise from the Providence of human Wisdom. I cannot see what we should have gain'd by the Sufferings of our Neighbours and Allies. Will good Company in any Misfortunes make them really less, or feel the lighter? The Truth was this, they had no *Gibraltar* for a Bone of Contention, which, as it was the View of every Hostility against us, did principally create the Misunderstanding with us. The Ministry might have been *impeached* had they given it up, and they are still *condemned* for preserving it. In short, it is not Things, but Men, about which *such Writers* are angry; and for this Ministry to save the Nation, is a greater Crime than for others to ruin it. Such is the Logick of this *Remarker*

We have pursued him thro' all his *Mean-*

* p. 13.

ders, till we come to the *Treaty* itself, which he fears to be genuine, because it is honourable and just. He would insinuate Mr. *Buckley* may print a *false* Treaty, an *unfaithful* Copy: I might as well suppose Mr. *Francklin* would publish a *surreptitious* CRAFTSMAN. It appears to be authentick by the Copies deliver'd to *Parliament*: And as to any Articles suppress'd, it cannot be supposed the Government would conceal, on this Publication, the least, the minutest Point, which was proper for the View of an *opening* Parliament.

Indeed I must admit with this *Writer*, that there may be some secret Stipulations concerning the Manner of introducing the *Spanish Troops* into the Garrisons: But these cannot possibly be inconsistent with the Tenor of the Treaty itself. They cannot relate to our Rights of Dominion, to the Restitution of our Losses, or indeed to any thing whatever, but the *Tuscan Succession*. That these Stipulations must be secret, the very Nature of any such Design will evince; for should the *opposing Party* be inform'd of the particular Manner whereby it is designed to be EFFECTED, we should furnish him with Means to prevent its Execution. As to the abovementioned Particulars, the *Rights*, the *Commerce*, and
Merchants

Merchants of Great Britain, if any thing on this Head should be concealed, the Ministers would lose all Advantage from the Sanction of Parliament, who cannot approve what they do not consider, and whose Approbation to any thing they debate, will be wholly avoided by any thing *private*, which interferes with that which has been *published*: Therefore no *Ministry* will practise an Artifice so much to their own Disadvantage.

Having obviated this, I perceive a vast deal of Invektive thrown out against *Wire-drawing* Treaties; and yet, to my infinite Diversion, find full *twenty* Pages of the Pamphlet employ'd in this ridiculous Work. Does the candid Author mean that he is to understand all our Treaties not only for himself, but for the Government and the whole Nation? Or must no Man be suffered to explain them, but such as He is pleased to appoint? I own with Him, *this Method of Wire-drawing Treaties*, which he condemns and yet practises, *in Opposition to their natural Construction, and their true Designs*, hath too much been practis'd of late for CERTAIN PURPOSES; and I confess that it hath always given me a strong Suspicion of very bad Designs, when there is any Occa-

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sion for Explications and Refinements of this Nature. He admits the Commentators for Government would do their Country signal Service, could they *persuade* foreign *Princes* to understand Treaties as they do. I beg leave to remind Him, that as every good *Englishman* ought to apprehend them, and every good *Minister* ought to enforce them, in that Sense which appears to them most natural and beneficial; so, by a strong Implication, He himself acknowledges, that it is an injurious Attempt to *persuade* Foreign *Princes* to understand Treaties to our Disadvantage, since he owns it makes us look'd upon as very *awkward Tricksters* abroad: And, as we shall speedily detect Him in Attempts of this Nature, I leave it to him to husband this Merit as well as he can. In the mean Time All Persons who think it their Duty, and whose Conscience enjoyns them to approve any Treaty, as they have the same Right at least, so they appear with the very same Credit at worst, whenever they explain them *for their Country*, as when he explains them *against his Country*. And as to his *insolent* Expressions, his *dogmatical* Assertions with relation to this, I take leave to *retort* them, and decypher his *Meaning* in his own Phrase. † *Pray,*

† p. 16.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, *read over these Remarks, and confess what an infamous Peace I have represented it; it is sufficient, Gentlemen, that I say it, and if you offer to be of another Opinion it is a plain Sign that you are no better than Villains, and Fools in your Hearts.*

He pretends * that this Treaty was justified before any Objections were rais'd against it. He denies that any Thing was printed against it before it was publish'd, however some Gentlemen might be appriz'd of some Articles. In this Manner does he wilfully advance a most shocking FALSHOOD against known Fact and self-evident Truth.

In the CRAFTSMAN it self, N^o 180. December 13. 1729. there are these express Insinuations against it, that *this so long look'd for Peace leaves our Foreign Acquisitions in as uncertain and precarious a Condition as ever; that our Merchants, who have been plunder'd in America for several Years past, shall have only Reparation for the Damages which have been done during a few preceding Months; that even their Demands may be*

* P. 17.

frustrated by a Pretence of Illicite Trade; that we are to have no Amends made us for the Depredations on our Shipping in Europe, but from the Time that those Depredations ceas'd, and all preceding ones are dropt by the fallacious Way of expressing the Article relating to it; that the Losses of the SPANIARDS are to be reckon'd from the Year 1718. and ours only from 1727. tho' they are known to commence from the Year 1713. &c. which last was a known design'd Misrepresentation of the fifth and sixth Articles, fixing on a Fact therein mention'd, and dishonestly perverting the whole Tenor of both.

These are the Words of the *Craftsman*, varied *only* in the Particle *THAT*, for *IF* made use of in every insinulative Method of Induction. And now will the Author of the *Remarks* stand unabash'd in the View of Heaven or Earth, after having so *sturdily* and *wickedly* denied, that Objections and Clamours were rais'd against the Treaty before it was publish'd? Which it plainly was not, till the seventh of *January* last, full *five* and *Twenty* Days after it had thus been *libell'd* and traduc'd. A *Face* so fortified out-goes the most *Corinthian* Composition; and yet a *Face* so fortified
has

has already *been seen*, that after having betray'd its *Country*, inhospitably abus'd its *Asyle*, and injur'd *forgiving* Mercy, set up for the *Patriot*, the *upright* and *moral Politician*. We therefore can never be surpris'd at any future Proceedings, consistent with a Character like this.

Conscious of *scandalous* and almost *insupportable* Licentiousness, he put in a Hint that the LIBERTY of the *Press* is in Danger, from a Government who have look'd on it as sacred, whilst themselves were so grievously insulted and injur'd from that Quarter. I do not know a greater Virtue in Human Nature; and I hope they will always be so just, though such *Libellers* as he may continually provoke them to be otherwise. He says, he believes that *no other Men** will ever attempt to restrain it. I can shew him *one* that he is no such Stranger to. Did not the *Craftsman* himself very lately demand a Prosecution against those who were pleas'd to reflect on the *Lord's Anointed* of *Furnival's Inn*, the *Under-Sheriff* of *Middlesex*, for returning a Jury at his Tryal, whom they thought to be *partial* and *corrupt*,

as our Libellers have done by the *Ministers* and *Parliament* it self ?

The *Remarker* has the *Pride* and *Vanity*, after all the *Scurrilities* and *personal Reflections* he himself has broach'd, to be angry at a certain Observation on *him* and *his Cabal*, *That they are like those Wretches that live upon dangerous Coasts, whose profit arises from Wrecks, who subsist by the Misfortunes of their fellow Creatures, and whose Affliction is by Consequence the happy Attendant of Calm and Serenity.* He thinks this Description suits better a great over grown wicked *Minister*: I think not: I conceive it is best suited to the hungry and rapacious *Crocodile Patriot*, who, with *Tears* in his Eyes and *Sighs* from his Heart, carries *Guile* in his Motions and *Murder* in his Aim; whilst, with *specious* and *insidious* Professions of *Love to Mankind*, he plots their Destruction and perpetrates their Ruin. Such a Creature as this, may delight in the *Storms*, and live upon the *Wreck* of his Country, whilst its Calm and Serenity will prove his Affliction and Bane.

The *Writer* of this Pamphlet makes it an Argument, that some Gentlemen cannot be fond of a War, because of the
the

the very high Taxes their private Estates must contribute; but the World, tho' sufficiently acquainted with their extreme Parsimony, and their strong Indisposition to assist the Publick, will however most readily allow, that, to gratify Revenge against a Ministry, whose Interest in this Peace is the same with their Country's, such Men will be glad of a War, and submit to Taxation, like the *Envious Man* in the *Fable*, who was content to lose one Eye that his Neighbour might lose both.

Thro' the whole Tenor of his Pamphlet the Writer condemns every Refusal to act in Violation of Treaties: He with a *Sneer* calls the *British Faith* and Honour mere *Complaisance to our good Allies*. But had we done what we declin'd in any of these Cases, his Store of Scurility and Reproach, inexhaustible as it is, would hardly have suffic'd to have set forth his *high sounding* Billingsgate *Impeachments*.

He is angry with the Gentlemen now in the Direction of the SOUTH SEA Company, because they had seen and approv'd those Parts of the Treaty relating to Trade and their Interests: He is
incens'd

incens'd they should be favour'd previously to other People with Informations *which chiefly concern themselves* : He hopes that the Company, in whose Name they express'd their Approbation, will shew their Resentment upon the approaching Election, and exclude those Directors who approved *a Treaty so much to the Advantage of every Proprietor*. But these weighty Points must be submitted to their Consideration.

The *conscientious Pamphleteer* hath some Scruples and Qualms in Point of Morality, as whether it be *righteous* to dispose of Dominions which are not our own. I am glad to see this *Sign of Grace* working in a *harden'd impenitent Sinner* : I hope he will shew us hereafter his *Faith* by his *Works* : At present I must own it is very surprizing to me, that one, who has practis'd *Breach of Faith* and other Points of heroick Virtue in the Publick Measures he advis'd ; I say, it is surprizing He should quarrel with *our Politicks* on Account of *Morality* : But he gives it up himself, and I have done with it.

When he comes to be told, that the *Tuscan Succession* is solemnly contracted and guaranteed to *Spain* by the *Quadruple*

ple Alliance, he asks, What then; if that be bad in itself, will one false Step justify another? But how is it proved to be bad? Must we take That for granted, as well as his other *Postulata*? Can any Thing else preserve the Quiet, the Neutrality of *Italy*, with the general Repose of the *Christian World*, which, should this Succession remain unprovided for, would be involv'd in Confusion whenever the reigning Possessors of *Parma* or *Tuscany* die. He adds, why could we not depart from one Part as well as another? I answer, because, both the Treaties of *London* and *Seville* being made with *Spain*, we could not possibly by the *latter* vacate any Thing in the *former*, without the Consent of that Nation, and this we have undoubtedly obtain'd. I hope he will not think this a very hard *Postulatum*, especially after having imposed so many much harder upon us.

As to the *Emperor*, I am of Opinion he was not a *Principal*, but rather a *concurring* Party in the *Quadruple Alliance*. He cannot alledge that he did not consent to this Succession, because many Acts and Treaties have been executed by him to that End: Nor can any Variation, such as this in the *Garrisons* which he design'd

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should effect it, a Variation only in the Country from whence the Soldiers and the Pay must come, defeat his *Imperial Majesty's* Intentions that the *Spanish Succession* should take Place in those Dominions : I hope therefore he will not oppose it. I am sure I cannot approve the least Disrespect to so great a Prince, even tho' he should be our *Enemy*, any more than I can justify the *Craftsman's* Abuse of that august Monarch when he was like to be our *Friend*. Whatever some *Prostitute Pens* may have offer'd, tho' I am sure it was never approved or encourag'd by the Administration; yet I cannot see any Irreverence or Contempt of the *Emperor* in the Pamphlet, entitled, *Observations on the Treaty of Seville*, notwithstanding the *Remarker's* malicious Insinuations. On the contrary, that Gentleman from a Sense of the Publick Interest, and of the *Imperial* Greatness, wish'd with the greatest Expressions of Sincerity the *Emperor's* Accession to the Treaty.

I think this *Writer* very ill advised to reflect on the Friends of the Administration, for reviling *Foreign Princes*, when their Views are inconsistent with our National Interests; I think this imprudent for him to condemn, the rather, because
he

he is so very *polite, obliging, and candid* to their *Catholick Majesties*, since *Spain* has become our sincere and faithful Ally; that in *Page 26. Par. I.* by a strong Implication he insinuates, they have Violence in their View to the Persons, or at least to the Rights of the Duke of *Parma*, and of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*; *i. e.* they would either *destroy* or *dethrone* those Princes: A Hint of so extraordinary a Nature, tolerably well agrees with the *Craftsman's* Compliments to the *Spanish* Court, whilst they were looked on as our Enemies, that they were a *wise, a great, and brave* Nation, for which he brought *Puffendorf* as an Authority. I suppose, if the *Emperor* accedes to the Treaty of *Seville*, that *Monarch* must also submit to be abused in *his Turn* by this second *Aretine*, this *Libeller* of Sovereign Princes. At present I cannot help observing, that as he could never accuse the Writers of the opposite Side, with any Abuse of the Friends and Allies of their Country; so he has been abundantly liberal where they have been sparing, and paid all his Vows to the Pagods of a contrary Interest.

He observes by the Terms of the *Quadruple Alliance*, that his *Catholick Majesty* was not to take upon him the *Guardianship*

dianship of that Prince who should stand in Succession to *Tuscany*. I cannot see why those who are the most interested in this Treaty, should not be allowed a Share in its Execution. His *Catholick Majesty* is but a *common* Guarantee conjunctly with the Kings of *Great Britain*, and *France*, with the *Dutch*, all which Powers can certainly over-rule him on every just Occasion.

And as to the introducing Troops into Garrisons during the Lives of the reigning Princes, it is, that the Succession should not *lay too open* or *expos'd* upon their Demise. The *Imperial* Forces are quarter'd all round in their Neighbourhood, and if the *Emperor* should ever be averse to this Succession, (which God forbid) who knows but he may sieze on those Dominions before the Guarantees, who live at a much greater Distance, can come to the Relief of *Don Carlos*?

His *Imperial Majesty* hath had Abundance of Proofs that the *British* Nation are his Friends. I dare say he complains of no *uncivil* Behaviour from us, and would not be much pleas'd with those *sanguine Volunteers* in his Cause, who upbraid us with having done *too little for him*. We were not charg'd with Want of Complaisance, when we expended our
Millions,

Millions, and sacrificed Armies in Support of that Monarch's Succession to the Kingdom of *Spain*. We were not reproach'd as *ill-manner'd*, when we conquer'd him an Island, even *Sicily* itself, to cover his Kingdom of *Naples*. I hope neither he nor his Friends will think it *uncivil* or very *unpolite*, that we should also make good our Engagements of *two little Duchies* to *Don Carlos*. I dare say the Court of *Vienna* will allow us to serve other Princes in Turn as well as themselves, nor take it so *extremely unkind*.

In this we do no more than what our brave King *William*, our glorious Deliverer, often undertook ; what the valiant invincible and immortal Duke of *Marlborough* constantly fought for, and what I must hope the illustrious House of *Hanover* will always pursue ; who as they receiv'd the Sceptre from the Hands of that Monarch will sway it by his shining Example.

The Tranquillity of Nations, their Rights of Succession, the Division of Countries, and equal Distribution of Power ; This was the View of King *William* in all his Proceedings : This is the present Design in the Treaty of *Seville*.

He

He expresses his own Apprehensions that his Imperial Majesty will think it derogatory to his Honour, that a *Fief of the Empire* should be dispos'd of without his *Consent*, tho', it seems, by his *Act of Investiture*.

He grounds his Apprehensions on the *Manner* of the Disposition, which cannot be resented by a Prince whose Faith is sincere in his solemn Stipulations, since it does not *defeat*, but *strengthen* his Intentions.

He adds, it is an Expedient to dissolve an Alliance, *advantageous* to his *Imperial Majesty*. It may be the better for that, if such an Alliance was bad for us : I hope he does not think this the worse for his Country : And if the *Emperor* will not recognize our just Interests, we cannot help it; but still it will be our National Duty to maintain them.

He subjoins, that his *Imperial Majesty's* suffering himself to be *disunited* from so *beneficial* an Alliance, rather than come into this Treaty, is an Argument that he thought it contrary to his Interest.

Now

Now in my humble Opinion the *Emperor* has not disunited himself from the *Vienna Alliance*, by any Thing that I can perceive; for that Treaty still subsists in every Thing not contrary to former Treaties, and his *Imperial Majesty* would never allow that any Thing therein was contrary to them.

And though that Prince might require some Time to consider the Treaty, longer than perhaps it could be justly delayed; yet I see no Reason or Shew of Argument, that his *Imperial Majesty* is determined *not to accede*; and I am assured he will, in Confidence of the old *German Faith*, and that the Emperor will execute his own Engagements in the most effectual Manner.

To shew the Nature of the Emperor's Engagements in this Case, I must here observe, that he consented to the Succession of *Don Carlos* by the Treaty of *London*, and by the Treaty of *Vienna*. That by the former he engaged to procure *Don Carlos* the Imperial Act of Investiture, which was accordingly delivered to *Spain* by Consent of the *Germanick Body*, all the Princes and States of the Empire. So
that

that the *Emperor* can never conceive it derogatory to his Honour, to permit a Succession which he has confirmed by so many Treaties: On the contrary, he must demur to all those Treaties, should he oppose it.

He seems to hope that the reigning Princes of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, will invite the *Emperor's* Force to exclude *Don Carlos* and the *Spanish* Garrisons; because they can never be pleased to admit a Foreign Power into their States whilst they live. But I cannot see why those Princes should not be content with a Foreign Power in their States, to preserve the Neutrality of *Italy*; as well as the *Emperor* himself in the *Netherlands*, to preserve the Security of *Flanders*.

The *Remarker* would give *Two* Reasons on this Head.

First, The present Dukes might think their Persons safer in relation to *Neutral Garrisons*, who could not offer Violence upon them without the Concurrence of *Three Neutral Kings*, who can have no Reason to be so impatient for the speedy Accession of *Don Carlos* as their *Catholic Majesties* seem to be.

Ans^r.

Ans. I beg Leave to reply, that it can never be the Interest of their *Catholick Majesties* to offer any Violence of this Sort, or to hasten the Succession of their Son by any *unjustifiable* Means, because, as it would draw the *united* Force of all *Europe* upon them, it would effectually defeat their most *favourite* Ends.

Secondly, He thinks that Neutral *Garrisons* would be under less Temptation to meddle *directly* or *indirectly* in Affairs of the *Political, Oeconomical* and *Civil* Government:

Ans. I must differ in this Point with the *Remarker* from daily Experience; for I don't think that *Spanish* Forces in *Italy* can be under more Temptations of this Kind than *Dutch* Forces in *Flanders*: And yet nothing like it was ever attempted, because it would certainly have caused an Expulsion of all such Troops from those Countries; a sufficient Reason why it never will be attempted.

The *Remarker* leaves the World to judge, if the *reigning* Princes, or the *Emperor*, should either *justly* or *unjustly* oppose the Execution of this Treaty, whether it hath procured that only good End

we could ever propose, a *general and lasting Peace*.

As I am one of that Many to whom he refers, I will freely explain my Opinion, and as freely submit to better Judgment. Though I admit in this Event (an Event far from certain or unavoidable) that the Peace will not be absolutely Universal, yet I am humbly of Opinion, that our Peace with *so many Powers*, will at least be very valuable; and that no Interruption of the general Peace can be *very long*, because it will be a most *unequal* Opposition. Does he think the *French* will suffer the *Emperor* to extend his Conquests any where, or to oppose *their* Engagements? Does he think there will not be the very same Check and Restraint on his *Prussian* Majesty's Excursions, as there was a few Months ago, when *France* and the *States General* both declared they were Guarantees, and would preserve the Peace in the Circles of *Lower Germany*? Or does he think no Treaty must be made, for fear some *particular* Power should *unjustly* oppose it? If this should be the Case, no Treaties can ever be made.

However, if we must be involved in War, as this *Writer* alone prognosticates,
I must

I must dissent from him in this, that it matters not what Prince we begin with; because I think a *Peace* with *Spain* is infinitely advantageous to a *Trading Nation*, even during a *War* with the *Emperor*; and the Case is much altered for the better, if, *instead* of a *War* with both *Germany* and *Spain*, we should only be at *Variance* with the *former*; nor would a *War* with the *Emperor*, as he thinks, be more burdensome to a *Trading Nation*, and impracticable to a *Maritime Power*, because our *Fleets* would sufficiently assist us on the *Coasts* of *Italy*; and the *French*, as also the *Turks*, would be glad to keep him quiet in *Germany*.

Now if we consider the Difference between a *War* with *Germany*, and a *War* with *Spain*, it is very great, and vastly important; no suffering Merchants, no plundered Commerce will then alarm or grieve us. The *Trading Interest* therefore owes this *Writer* Thanks, who would gladly continue the Cause of all their Misfortunes.

He says, if the *Emperor* could possess himself of *Tuscany*, in Case the *Succession* lay open, he may give a vast Opposition to its being effected. I think not; for he

might do that by *Surprize*, which he is unequal to by *Force of Arms*.

As to the Argument, that *Neutral Troops*, introduc'd during the Lives of those Princes, would be more consistent with his Honour, as well as more agreeable to them, the Fallacy of that will easily appear, because it is as much a *Variation* from the Treaty of *London*.

And since we save the Expence of two Thousand Men *per Annum*, it is a real Advantage, because we should have been as much oppos'd if we had not saved that Expence; for the Pretence of Opposition is our varying from the last nam'd Alliance; and *Swiss*, *French*, or even *our own Troops* would have been as much a Contravention as *Spanish Troops*. So that this *Frugality* cannot, in itself, be the Cause of a greater Expence in *Germany*.

Having consider'd the Treaty of *Seville* with regard to the *Emperor*, we must follow our *Remarker*, and view it in relation to *Spain*.

And

And here it is objected, that the *Non-execution* of the Agreement for *Don Carlos*, must *vacate* the whole Treaty.

A *voluntary* Non-execution undoubtedly will ; but can his *Catholick Majesty* violate the Treaty on such an Event as this, that the Fortune of War may possibly (and a mere Possibility it is) defeat the *united Arms of Europe* against the *Emperor* ?

Besides, it ought to be consider'd, the Restitution of our Losses since *June 1727*. is to be *immediate* and *forthwith*, as well as the Introduction of the *Spanish* Garrisons is to be WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME, and that the Affair of the Merchants stands PRIOR in the Treaty to the *Tuscan* Affair, and, so far as it is to be *without Loss of Time*, must have the Preference; nay, if it is not perform'd *immediately*, nothing is oblig'd to be done in favour of *Don Carlos*.

I am almost quite tir'd with pursuing him through every Page; but I dare not neglect him in one Piece of Justice, I mean an ever-memorable Paragraph in the 29th Page which runs in these Words, *viz.*

“ It

" It is likewise very observable, that
 " there is no Provision in *this Treaty*, as
 " there was in the *Quadruple Alliance*, to
 " prevent the Conjunction of *these Do-*
 " *minions*, upon any Contingency, with the
 " *Crown of Spain.*"

This *Blunderbuss* of a Politician, if he had read the Treaty of *Seville* with any Attention, would have found the *Quadruple Alliance* ratify'd Word for Word, as if it had been inserted on this very Occasion, nothing excepted, but the Affair of the Garrisons. Such careful Commentators as this *Writer*, are admirably qualify'd to publish *Remarks* upon Treaties.

As to the Argument concerning *ostensible* Treaties, it is a very just Distinction. The Manner of executing some Designs, must be conceal'd, or they may be defeated. That some Stipulations of this Kind are in the Treaty before us, I shall not deny: But I am assur'd they are only of this Kind, entirely concerning the Introduction of those Troops; and I have given a very good Reason why there can be no other.

He is vastly fond of the Notion that there is some private Treaty; he dwells
 very

very much upon it: He compares the Ministers to ancient Philosophers, who had their Exotericks and Esotericks; the former for the View of the Vulgar, the latter for their private Meditations: But he, good Man, who is implicitly anti-ministerial, and unphilosophical in every Thing, would suppress the *Exotericks*, and dwell merely on *esoterical* Doctrines, though really as they are natural to no Man's Head but his, I wish he would prudently keep them within the Precincts of his own Brain.

He comes on to the Argument concerning GIBRALTAR.

He would invalidate our Right to it by trumping up a *Convention* never heard of but from some of his Family; I mean the *Craftsman* and his Correspondents: So that, says he, this being confirm'd among others, the Engagement to *surrender* that Fortrefs still subsists.

I can only reply, that if Writers will pretend to be in Secrets, which the whole World are Strangers to, as there is no disputing with them, so there is no believing in them. I must therefore conceive *Gibraltar* is fully secur'd to this Nation, in Virtue of its ancient Treaties with
Spain,

Spain, notwithstanding his *modest* Insidations to the contrary.

He says we must solely rely on the second Article, wherein the King of *Spain* guarantees all his Majesty's *Kingdoms, States, and Dominions*; but he *honestly* suppresses the Words, *under his Majesty's Obedience in whatever Part of the World situate*; and by the Help of this wretched Sophistry, he accepts a Defiance to cavil at the Guaranty. This egregious Statesman will have it, that *Gibraltar* is *only* a POSSESSION and not a DOMINION, *under the King of Great Britain's Obedience*. He finds the Word *Possession* in the *Hanover Treaty*, and therefore the Word *Dominion* in this must not be a *synonymous* Term. Is *Wales* a Dominion? And is *Gibraltar*, or the *Island of Minorca*, no Dominion? What describes a *Dominion under Obedience*, but Sovereign Power exercis'd therein? I am asham'd from my Soul, to answer a mere *Nibbler* on Words; a *Critick* that weighs *Sounds*, and scans *Syllables*. But I have done with this *miserable* Distinction, which I am ready to believe was invented merely for the Sake of the *Defiance*, and more to shew his Parts at a *Cavil*, than to invalidate the Guaranty.

And

And now he proceeds to *three trifling* Objections against the *Stipulations* for the Merchants.

First, As to the *Place* of Enquiry, which he thinks would have been more properly fix'd at *London*, where our Merchants, for whose Relief this Commission was principally intended, could with much less Trouble and Expence have produced the authentick Proofs and Vouchers for their Losses, as also reply to any Objections that may be made to their Demands.

Ans. To obviate this it is to be considered, the only Dispute that can possibly arise in this Enquiry will lie between *London* and *New Spain*; so that had the Commission been executed *here* it would have been situated in an *extreme Part* of the World. And as upon every Doubt or Difficulty the *Commissaries* must send to the *Spanish West Indies*, their Enquiry would not only have been *suspended* during the Voyage and Return, but during the *Journeys* of *Couriers* between the Courts of *London* and *Seville*, which would not have been very convenient. And as to the Trouble

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or Expence of the Merchants in exhibiting Proofs or Vouchers, their *Factors* can do it as well as themselves in the ordinary Course of Commerce; nor can it be doubted but that they will properly furnish them *at once*, with all the authentick Evidence now in their Hands.

Secondly, He objects, that unlawful Commerce, or *Contraband Trade*, is not explain'd or specify'd in this Treaty.

Ans. The Objection can have no Weight, because there can be no *Illicite Trade*, but such as stands declared in former Treaties; and Right is to be done upon *that Foot alone*.

The *Third* Objection is against the Time allowed for the Enquiry. He cites a foolish Proverb, that *to gain Time is to gain every Thing*: But can he shew that any Time is lost to us in this Limitation? Can the Commissaries do their Business sooner?

But what is most *false* and *scandalous*, is this, that the Restitution, which was once expected for the *Spanish Ships* taken in 1718, may, if now allowed, over-balance the

the *British* Merchants Damages by several *Hundred Thousand Pounds*.

This truly is News; are there many *Ships of War* in the World worth a *Hundred Thousand Pounds*? And there were not many TAKEN in All; some indeed were *destroy'd*, but only those *Taken* were to be restored: Now will He pretend that these *few Ships of War*, and *mere Ships of War*, that were taken, can over-balance the *wealthy* Cargoes, and the *valuable* Effects taken from the *British* Merchants during *sixteen Years*? I think all the *Traders of Great Britain* are under infinite Obligations to their Friend for so gracious a Hint.

Nor does it appear, as He arrogantly thinks, that the *Spaniards* do *absolutely* expect a Reparation, because they insisted on this Stipulation to refer the Claim to Commissaries: No, they only put it on the Foot of a common Enquiry, *Whether they ought to have a Reparation*.

The *Writer* observes, the *Spaniards* found their Claim to this Restitution on the Treaty of 1721, which he asserts is the very same Treaty on which they

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found

found their Claim to *Gibraltar*: But he knows it to be false, *palpably* false; for the Treaty of 1721 may be seen in *ROUSSEAU'S Collection*, and not the least Word or Hint of *Gibraltar* is mentioned therein.

He has now done with his *notable* Remarks on this Treaty; whether it be *just* or *honourable*, or *advantageous* to Us, he leaves the World to judge; whether he hath proved it otherwise, I must also submit, and likewise the Sincerity of his Acknowledgments with Regard to his Majesty's *Goodness* in his Treaties, or his *Right* in the *Prussian* Affair.

He *modestly* and *honestly* complains of *Writers* against him, for *putting Cases* and *pressing Arguments* of a very *high* and *personal* Nature. If his Friend the *Craftsman*, or that Author's Correspondents had been tender or sparing in these Things, the World would not wonder at this *extraordinary* Complaint. They have spar'd no *Orders* or *Degrees* of Men, no *Privacies* of Life or *personal* Insults whatever: And when these are return'd with most *lawful* Reprizals, they complain that *they* are press'd in their
Arguments,

Arguments, *and put to Pain in their* Answers. But I beg Leave to inform them, the only Remedy for this is not to *strain* so much in their Arguments, or be so *provoking* in their Insults.

As to making this Treaty the Cause of the KING, however that sacred Name was its Ratification; yet to draw in the Person of Majesty to overbear the Enquiry, is an Artifice I scorn, and do not want. Let it stand or fall by its own Merits: Let it be try'd by the Country without any Consideration of Persons. And I allow that *Ministers* deserve to be punish'd who *make a bad Treaty*; but what do they deserve who *misrepresent a good one*?

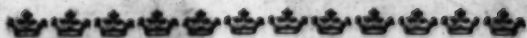
After having call'd *every foul Name*, he hopes he has preserv'd a *Decency of Language*. On my Part I hope I have preserv'd it *wherever it was due*: But as to Fraud or Falshood, I think they are entitled to very little Ceremony in the Detection; and to say the Truth in this Case, must be to shew them black as they really are.

His *Warmth* he would ascribe to the *Virulence* of the *Writer* he answers: I
take

take this Occasion to do the same on my own Part. But as to the Faults he would excuse by his writing in *Haste*, the very Plea admits a Crime: Why did he not write at *Leisure*? False Reasoning or Facts are not to be justify'd by Rashness. I hope that *able* and *masterly* Hand, to whose Superiority he is *Trumpeter in Ordinary*, when He resumes the Subject, will do it greater Justice, and write with more Consideration. If he does not, my own *little Abilities* may endeavour to supply the Deficiency.

What I have offer'd to the View of the World, is wrote from no unworthy Views, no other Attachment to Courts than what every honest Man owes to upright Magistrates, to a faithful Administration. I have no Interest in this Treaty but what every FREE BRITON shares in common, the general Advantage of my Country. To shew that I am *unbiass'd* on this Occasion, I will be strictly *impartial* in every Thing of an opposite Nature; and when any *Prostitute to Courts* shall give as great Offence to *disinterested* Men, I will use them as I have done the *Hackneys of a Faction*.

POST.



POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the Writing of these Sheets, upon looking into the *Original Treaty*, Art. 2. I find the Words of Guaranty are, *leurs Royaumes, États & TERRES de leur Obeissance, en quelques Parties du Monde qu'ils soient situes.* In the Translation *Terres* is improperly translated *Dominions*, tho' it should most undoubtedly have been interpreted *Lands* or *Possessions*. I therefore submit whether the Words of *Guaranty* are not very full, unexceptionable, and most effectual.

FINIS.

